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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 5th March, 1965:—

BILL No. 8 OF 1965

A Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 1965. 30 of 1956. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the President may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Amendment of section 14.

2. In sub-section (*1*) of section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— 30 of 1956.

"Provided that except the transfers made bonafide and for consideration, all other transfers made by a Hindu widow after the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, with a view to prejudice the claims of her step-sons or step-daughters shall be void."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

After the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a Hindu widow gets absolute interest in the property of her husband to the extent of her share. Now, if a Hindu widow has two sons, one born of a deceased co-wife and the other being her own son, she generally makes a gift or bogus sale of her said share in favour of her own son. This causes great hardship and injustice to her step-son who is deprived of a major portion of the paternal estate which he would otherwise have inherited in due course.

The object of the Bill is not to cause any hardship to the widow because she will continue to have full power to make bonafide transfer for consideration, but to prevent her from making gifts or malafide sales in favour of her own son after ignoring the step-son.

NEW DELHI; D. N. TIWARY.

The 21st January, 1965.

BILL NO. 6 OF 1965

A Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 1965.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of Section 6.

2. To clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, the following proviso shall be added, namely:— 58 of 1952.

"Provided that such allowances shall not exceed those admissible to a Member of Parliament who is required to undertake tours as a member of a Committee, Commission etc. set up by Government"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

When a Member of Parliament is appointed on a Committee, Commission etc. set up by Government and is required to undertake tours in connection therewith, he is given lesser privileges in the matter of travelling and daily allowances than those admissible to a Minister for going on official tours. Such practice is not a healthy one and should be discouraged, especially when the nation is committed to a socialistic pattern of society. It is, therefore, high time that such disparities are done away with. The present Bill attempts to achieve this.

NEW DELHI; YASHPAL SINGH.
The 21st January, 1965.

BILL No. 4 OF 1965

A Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1965.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of section 24.

2. In section 24 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*3*), after the words "a mukhtar", the words "or a revenue agent" shall be inserted. 25 of 1961.

Amendment of section 55.

3. In section 55 of the principal Act,—

(*a*) in clause (c), after the word "mukhtar", the words "or revenue agent" shall be inserted;

(*b*) clause (*d*) shall be omitted; and

(c) section 55 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof, and after sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Every revenue agent practising as such immediately before the said date by virtue of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, or any other law, shall be entitled to practise as an advocate after the completion of three years of practice as a revenue agent."

18 of 1879.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The working of the Advocates Act, 1961, has revealed certain practical difficulties and created dissatisfaction in the class of revenue agents on account of ignoring them and awarding concessions to mukhtars who are akin to revenue agents in qualification and practice. Revenue agents are old practising lawyers, well experienced and have exhaustive knowledge of revenue, civil and other laws. Therefore, it is considered necessary that the principal Act should be suitably amended for removing dissatisfaction and enrolling the revenue agents as Advocates.

V. C. PARASHAR.

NEW DELHI;

The 24th December, 1964.

BILL No. 5 OF 1965

A Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1965.

(*2*) It shall come into force immediately.

Amendment of section 24.

2. To sub-section (*3*) of section 24 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the following proviso shall be added, namely:— 4 of 1939.

"Provided that it shall not be an offence, if the owner of the vehicle so desires, to display the registration mark in—

(*a*) Hindi; or

(*b*) Hindi and any other language enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 24(3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with Sixth Schedule of the Act, provides for the display of registration marks of vehicles in English. As Hindi and regional languages have become the official languages of the Union and the States respectively, it is but proper, that the Act is amended to provide for the display of the registration mark, if the owner of a vehicle so desires, in Hindi or Hindi and any other language enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. As English will continue to be the associate language for some time, it is proposed to retain the present provision also. This Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objects.

NEW DELHI; YASHPAL SINGH.
The 30th January, 1965.

BILL NO. 9 OF 1965

A Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the All India Ayurvedic Medical Council Act, 1965.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Approved Institution" means an Ayurvedic hospital, college or Vidyapeetha or other such institution recognised by the State faculty of Ayurvedic medicine or by the State Government as an institution in which a person may undergo the required training, if any, before the award of an Ayurvedic medical qualification to him;

(*b*) "Council" means the All India Ayurvedic Medical Council constituted under this Act;

(*c*) "Register" means the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register maintained by the Council;

(*d*) "Ayurvedic Institution" means any institution within or without India which grants titles, degrees, diplomas or licence in Ayurvedic medicine;

(*e*) "Ayurvedic medicine" means medicine prepared in accordance with the standard Ayurvedic books in all the eight branches of Ayurveda;

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;

(*g*) "recognised Ayurvedic qualification" means any of the Ayurvedic qualifications included in the Schedule;

(*h*) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 33;

(*i*) "State Council of Ayurvedic Medicine" means a council constituted under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of Ayurvedic medical practitioners;

(*j*) "State Ayurvedic Medical Register" means a register maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State for the registration of Ayurvedic medical practitioners;

(*k*) "university" means any university in India established by law and having a faculty in Ayurveda; and

(*l*) "Vidyapeetha" means an institution imparting instruction in Ayurveda and recognised by a State Government as such or registered as such under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Constitution of Council.

3. (*1*) The Central Government shall cause to be constituted a Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(*a*) One person from each State other than a Union territory to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the State Council of Ayurvedic Medicine;

(*b*) one person from each University to be elected from amongst the members of the Ayurvedic faculty by the members of the Academic Council of the University or in case the University has no Academic Council, by the members of the Senate;

(*c*) two persons from each State in which a State Ayurvedic Medical Register is maintained, one to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such Register who possess Ayurvedic qualifications and one to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such Register who do not possess any Ayurvedic qualification but are experienced or otherwise well up in Ayurveda; and

(*d*) ten persons to be nominated by the Central Government, who are well-versed in Ayurveda.

(*2*) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves.

(*3*) No act done by the Council shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Council.

Mode of election.

4. (*1*) The election under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it.

(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

Nomination of members.

5. (*1*) No person shall be eligible for nomination under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 unless he possesses any Ayurvedic qualification.

(*2*) No person may at the same time serve as a member of the Council in more than one capacity.

Incorporation of the Council.

6. The Council shall be a body corporate by the name of All India Ayurvedic Medical Council, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and to contract and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Term of President and Vice-President and Members.

7. (*1*) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond the expiry of his term as member of the Council.

(*2*) Subject to the provision of this section, a member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his nomination or

election or until his successor is duly nominated or elected, whichever is longer.

(3) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, on three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council, or, in the case of a member elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3, if he ceases to be a member of the faculty of Ayurveda of the University concerned, or, in the case of a member elected under clause (c) of that sub-section, if he ceases to be a person enrolled on the State Ayurvedic Medical Register concerned.

(4) A casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by nomination or election, as the case may be, and the person nominated or elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was nominated or elected.

(5) Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

(6) Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, a successor may be nominated or elected at any time within three months before the expiry of the term but he shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

Meetings of the Council.

8. (1) The Council shall meet once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by regulations, fifteen members of the Council shall form a quorum and all the acts of the Council shall be decided by the majority of the members present.

Constitution of Executive Committee and appointment of officers.

9. The Council shall,—

(a) constitute from among its members an Executive Committee and such other committees for general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(b) appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary of the Council and who may also, if deemed expedient, act as Treasurer;

(c) employ such other persons as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(d) require and take from the Registrar or from any other employee such security for the due performance of his duties as the Council may deem necessary; and

(e) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President and members of the Council and determine the conditions of service of the employees of the Council.

Composition, powers and functions of the Executive Committee.

10. (*1*) The Executive Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, shall consist of the President and the Vice-President who shall be members *ex-officio*, and not less than seven and not more than ten other members who shall be elected by the Council from among its members.

(*2*) The President and the Vice-President shall be the President and Vice-President respectively of the Committee.

(*3*) In addition to the powers and functions assigned to it by this Act, the Committee shall exercise and discharge such other powers and functions as the Council may confer upon it by any regulations made in this behalf.

Recognition of Ayurvedic medical qualifications granted by Universities or medical institution in India.

11. The Ayurvedic medical qualifications granted by any University, Vidyapeetha or Ayurvedic institution in India which are included in the Schedule shall be recognised Ayurvedic medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

Recognition of a medical qualification not listed in the Schedule.

12. The Central Government, in consultation with the Council, may by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedule by directing that an entry be made therein in respect of any medical qualification, declaring that it shall be a recognised Ayurvedic qualification only when granted before a specified date.

Additions to the Schedule.

13. (*1*) The Central Government, in consultation with the Council, may by notification in the Official Gazette, include in the Schedule any qualification granted by an Ayurvedic institution outside India which is not included in the Schedule.

(*2*) Any Ayurvedic institution in India which is desirous of getting an Ayurvedic qualification granted by it included in the Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised and the Central Government, after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, include such qualification therein.

State Ayurvedic Medical Register.

14. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, the Ayurvedic qualifications included in the Schedule shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment on any State Ayurvedic Medical Register.

(*2*) Save as provided in section 25, no person other than an Ayurvedic medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register—

(*a*) shall hold office as physician or any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in any institution maintained by a local or other authority for the purpose of administering Ayurvedic medicines;

(*b*) shall practise Ayurvedic medicine in any State;

(*c*) shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified Ayurvedic medical practitioner;

(*d*) shall be entitled to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 on any matter relating to Ayurvedic medicine. 1 of 1872.

(*3*) A person who acts in contravention of any provision of sub-section (*2*) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Information to be furnished to the Council by Ayurvedic institutions.

15. Every university or Ayurvedic institution in India which grants a recognised Ayurvedic medical qualification shall furnish such information as the Council may, from time to time, require as regards the courses of study and examinations to be undergone, the ages at which such courses of study and examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

Appointment of Ayurvedic Medical Inspectors and their functions.

16. (*1*) The Committee shall appoint such number of Ayurvedic Medical Inspectors as it may deem necessary to inspect any Ayurvedic medical institution, college, hospital or other institution where Ayurvedic medicine is given, or attend any examination held by any university or Ayurvedic medical institution, for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of the qualifications granted by that University or the Ayurvedic medical institution.

(2) The Ayurvedic Medical Inspectors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the Committee on the adequacy of the standards of Ayurvedic medical education being imparted, staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for imparting Ayurvedic medical education or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.

(3) The Committee shall forward a copy of any such report to the University or the Ayurvedic medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy with the remarks of the university or the Ayurvedic medical institution thereon to the Central Government.

Appointment, powers and functions of Visitors.

17. (1) The Council may appoint such number of Visitors as it may deem necessary to inspect any Ayurvedic medical institution, college, hospital or other institution where Ayurvedic medical education is imparted or to attend any examination held by any university, Vidyapeeth or Ayurvedic medical institution for the purpose of granting recognised Ayurvedic medical qualification.

(2) Any person, whether he is a member of the Council or not, may be appointed as a visitor under this section but a person who is appointed as an inspector under section 16 for any inspection or examination shall not be appointed as a Visitor for the same inspection or examination.

(3) The Visitors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination but shall report to the President of the Council on the adequacy of the standards of the Ayurvedic medical education being imparted, staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for imparting Ayurvedic medical education or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.

(4) The report of a Visitor shall be treated as confidential unless in any particular case the President of the Council otherwise directs:

Provided that if the Central Government requires a copy of the report of the Visitor, the Council shall furnish the same.

Action by the Council on report of Committee or visitor.

18. (1) Where, upon report by the Committee or a Visitor, it appears to the Council—

(a) that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in, or the proficiency required from candidates at any examination held by, any university or the Ayurvedic institution, or

(b) that the staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities provided at such university or Ayurvedic medical

institution or in any college or other institution affiliated to that university,

do not conform to the standards prescribed by the Council, the Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Central Government.

(2) After considering such representation, the Central Government may send it to the Government of the State in which the university or the Ayurvedic medical institution is situated and the State Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the university or the Ayurvedic medical institution with an intimation of the period within which the university or the Ayurvedic medical institution may submit its explanation to the State Government.

(3) On receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of the period, the State Government shall make its recommendations to the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the appropriate Schedule against the Ayurvedic medical qualification granted by the university or the institution concerned declaring that it shall be a recognised Ayurvedic medical qualification only when granted before a specific date. The said medical qualification if granted to the students of a specified college or institution affiliated to any university shall be a recognised Avurvedic medical qualification only when granted before a specified date or, as the case may be that the said Ayurvedic medical qualification shall be a recognised Ayurvedic medical qualification in relation to a specified college or institution affiliated to any university only when granted after a specified date.

Council to prescribe standards for recognition of Ayurvedic qualifications.

19. (1) The Council may with the approval of the Central Government prescribe the minimum standards of Ayurvedic education required for granting recognised Ayurvedic medical qualifications (other than post-graduate qualifications) by a university or Ayurvedic medical institution in India.

(2) Copies of the draft regulations and all subsequent amendments thereof shall be furnished by the Council to all State Governments and the Council shall, before submitting the regulations or any amendment thereof, as the case may be, to the Central Government for approval take into consideration the comments of the

State Governments received within three months from furnishing of the copies as aforesaid.

(3) The Committee shall, from time to time, report to the Council on the efficacy of the regulations and may recommend to the Council such amendments thereof as it may think fit.

Post-Graduate studies in Ayurveda.

20. (1) The Council shall prescribe standards of post-graduate Ayurvedic education for the guidance of universities and Vidyapeethas and may advise them in the matter of securing uniform standards for post-graduate medical examinations throughout India, and, for this purpose, the Central Government may constitute from among the members of the Council a Post-Graduate Ayurvedic Education Committee.

(2) The Post-Graduate Ayurvedic Committee shall consist of nine members all of whom shall be profound Ayurvedic scholars with sufficient experience of teaching and examining Ayurvedic students of the Ayurvedic institutions.

(3) All the nine members of the Post-Graduate Ayurvedic Committee shall be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Council.

(4) For the purpose of initiating post-graduate studies in a particular subject, the Post-Graduate Ayurvedic Committee may co-opt, as and when necessary, two or three members qualified to assist it in that subject.

(5) The views and recommendations of the Post-Graduate Ayurvedic Committee on all matters pertaining to post-graduate studies shall be placed before the Council and if the Council does not agree with the views expressed or the recommendations made by the Post-Graduate Ayurvedic Committee on any matter, it shall forward them together with its observations to the Central Government for decision.

Standards of Professional Conduct to be prescribed by Council.

21. (1) The Council shall prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for the Ayurvedic medical practitioners.

(2) The regulations made by the Council under sub-section (1) may specify as to which violations thereof shall constitute unfair conduct in any professional respect, that is to say, professional misconduct, and such provision shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force.

Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register.

22. (1) The Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner a Register of Ayurvedic medical practitioners, to be known as the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register, which shall contain the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Medical Register and who possess any of the recognised Ayurvedic qualifications.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Council to maintain the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any orders made by the Council, revise it from time to time and publish it in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(3) The Register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 1 of 1872.

State Councils to supply their Registers to the Council.

23. Each State Council of Ayurvedic Medicine shall supply to the Council six printed copies of the State Ayurvedic Medical Register as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act and subsequently after the 1st day of April each year and the Registrar of a State Council of Ayurvedic Medicine shall inform the Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments in the State Ayurvedic Medical Register made from time to time.

Registrar to include persons in the All India Register.

24. The Registrar of the Council may, on receipt of the report of registration of a person in a State Ayurvedic Medical Register, or, on application made to him in the prescribed manner by any such person, enter his name in the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register, provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned possesses a recognised Ayurvedic medical qualification.

Removal of name from the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register

25. (1) If the name of any person enrolled on a State Ayurvedic Medical Register is removed therefrom in pursuance of any power conferred by or under any law relating to registration of Ayurvedic medical practitioners for the time being in force in that State, the Council shall direct the removal of the name of such person from the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register.

(2) Where the name of any person has been removed from a State Ayurvedic Medical Register on the ground of professional misconduct or any other ground except that he is not possessed of the requisite Ayurvedic medical qualifications, or where any application made by the said person for restoration of his name to the State Ayurvedic Medical Register has been rejected, he may appeal in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions, including conditions as to the payment of fees, as may be laid down in rules made

by the Central Government in this behalf, to the Central Government whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Council, shall be binding on the State Government and on the authorities concerned with the preparation of the State Ayurvedic Medical Register.

Provisional registration.

26. (*1*) A person who has passed the qualifying examination of any university or Ayurvedic institution in India for the grant of a recognised Ayurvedic medical qualification shall be entitled to be registered provisionally in a State Ayurvedic Medical Register on the strength of his certificate in order to secure an employment.

(*2*) The names of persons provisionally registered under sub-section (*1*) in a State Ayurvedic Medical Register shall be entered separately from the names of the other persons registered therein.

(*3*) A person registered provisionally as aforesaid shall be entitled to registration in the State Ayurvedic Medical Register under Section 14.

Registration of additional qualification.

27. (*1*) If any person whose name is entered in the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register obtains any additional title, diploma or other qualification for proficiency in Ayurveda, he shall, on application made in the prescribed manner, be entitled to have an entry stating such other title, diploma or qualification made against his name in the Register.

(*2*) The entries in respect of any such person in a State Ayurvedic Medical Register shall be altered in accordance with the alteration made in the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register.

Privileges of the persons who are enrolled on the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register.

28. Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding medical practice by persons possessing certain recognised Ayurvedic medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the time being entered on the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register shall be entitled to practise as an Ayurvedic Medical Practitioner in any part of India and to recover charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances or fees to which he may be entitled.

Change in place of residence or practice.

29. Every person registered in the Indian Ayurvedic Medical Register shall notify any change in the place of his residence or practice to the Council and to the State Council of Ayurvedic Medicine concerned within thirty days, failing which his right to partici-

pate in the election of members to the Council or State Council of Ayurvedic Medicine shall be liable to be forfeited by order of the Central Government either permanently or for such period as may be specified in the order.

Council to furnish copies of reports, etc. to Central Government.

30. (*1*) The Council shall furnish copies of reports, minutes, abstracts of accounts and such other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.

(*2*) The Central Government may publish in such manner as it may think fit, any report, minute, abstract or other information furnished to it under this section or under sections 16 and 17.

Commission of Inquiry.

31. (*1*) Whenever on a complaint made to the Central Government is satisfied that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of the Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a Judge of a High Court, and one by the Council, and such Commission shall proceed to enquire in summary manner and to report to the Central Government on the charges made in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the Commission to have been established, to recommend remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

(*2*) The Central Government may require the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as it may think fit, and, if the Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Central Government may amend the regulations of the Council or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

(*3*) A Commission of Inquiry shall have the power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and such other powers for the purpose of any inquest conducted by it as are exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. 5 of

Immunity from suits and legal proceedings.

32. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government, the Council or a State Ayurvedic Medical Council or any Committee thereof or any officer or servant of the Government or Council aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power of the Central Government to make rules.

33. (*1*) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Power to make regulations.

34. The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act and, without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) The management of the property of the Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts:

(*b*) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council, the time and place where such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(*c*) the resignation of members of the Council;

(*d*) the power and duties of the President and the Vice-President;

(*e*) the mode of appointment of the Executive Committee and other Committees, the summoning and holding of meetings and the conduct of business of such Committees;

(*f*) the tenure of office, the power and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Council;

(*g*) the particulars to be stated and the proof of qualifications to be furnished with applications for registration under this Act;

(*h*) the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under the Act;

(*i*) the appointment, powers, duties and functions of Ayurvedic medical inspectors and visitors;

(*j*) the courses and periods of study and of practical training to be undertaken, the subjects of examination and standards of proficiency therein to be obtained in Universities or the Ayurvedic medical institutions for grant of recognised Ayurvedic medical qualifications;

(*k*) the qualifications of staff and the standards of equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities to be provided in Ayurvedic medical institutions;

(*l*) the conduct of the professional examinations, qualifications of examiners and conditions for admissions to such examinations;

(*m*) the standard of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by medical practitioners; and

(*n*) any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by regulations.

SCHEDULE

[*See* Sections 2, 12, 13, 14 and 18]

LIST OF QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

No.	Examination	Examining Body
	Andhra	
1.	Ayurveda Visharada	Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.
2.	Ayurvedalankara	Venkateswar Ayurvedic College, Bezwada.
3.	Ayurveda Kalanidhi	Venkateswar Ayurvedic College, Bezwada.
4.	Vaidyavidwan	Andhra Ayurveda Parishad, Bezwada.
5.	Ayurvedapraveena	Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur.
	Assam	
1.	D.A.M.S.	Board of Ayurvedic Medicine, Assam.
	Bihar	
1.	Ayurveda Sastri	Sanskrit Association, Assam.
2.	Ayurvedacharya	Sanskrit Association, Assam.
3.	Ayurvedavisarada	Dharmasamaja Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur.
4.	Ayurvedacharya	Dharmasamaja Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur.
5.	Pranacharya	Dharmasamaja Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur.
6.	G.U.M.S.	State Faculty of Avurvedic and Unani Medicine, Bihar.
7.	G.A.M.S.	State Faculty of Avurvedic and Unani Medicine, Bihar.
	Bengal	
1.	Ayurvedasastri	Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College, Calcutta.
2.	Ayurvedateritha	General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, W. Bengal.

No.	Examination	Examining Body
3.	Vaidyasastri	Syamadas Vaidya Sastripeetha, Calcutta.
4.	Bhisagratna	Gemini Bhushan Ayurvedic College, Calcutta.
5.	Bhisagratna	Vishwanatha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta.
6.	Bhisagacharya	Gemini Bhushan Ayurvedic College, Calcutta.
7.	Vaidasiromani	Vishwanatha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta.
8.	Ayurvedaratna	Vishwanatha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
9.	Ayurveda Sastri	Gangadhar Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
10.	Ayurvedabhushan	Indian Ayurvedic Works and Vidyalaya, Nawadvip.
11.	Ayurvedopadhyay	Sanatanadharmprakshni Sabha, Calcutta.
12.	Ayurveda Vachaspati	Vishwanatha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
13.	Bhishagabushan	Bhagawat-Ayurveda Bhawan, Bengal.
14.	Bhisagsagarh	Vidyaveda Vidyalaya, Chandananagar.
15.	Vaidyacharya	Bangeeya Puraba Parishad, Bengal.
16.	Kavikantamani	Nagendra Vidyalaya, Hoogly.
17.	Bhisaktartha	Srinatha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Bengal.
18.	Bhisak Vachaspati	Bangasaraswata Samaj.
19.	Bhisak Susrutacharya	Baidyabat Ayurvedic Institution, Naokhali.
20.	Ayurveda Teertha	Sanskrit Board, Calcutta.
	Delhi	
1.	Bhisagacharya Dhanvantari	Board of Ayurvedic & Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi.
2.	Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari	Board of Ayurvedic & Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi.
3.	Ayurvedacharya	All India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Delhi.

No.	Examination	Examining Body
	4. Ayurveda Visarada	All India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Delhi.
	5. Vaidyacharya	All India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Delhi.
5	6. Vaidya-Visharada	All India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Delhi.
	7. Ayurvedacharya	Banwarilal Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Delhi.
10	8. Bhishagacharya	Banwarilal Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Delhi.
	9. Ayurvedacharya	Munnilal Syama Sundar Ayurvedic College, Delhi.
	Gujarat	
15	1. Grahita Ayurvedasastri	Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Patan.
	2. Ayurvedapraveena	Seth J. P. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Bhabnagar.
	3. Ayurvedaalnshanar	Suddha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.
20	4. Ayurvedapraveena	G. H. Nazar Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya.
	5. B.A.M.S.	Gujarat University.
	6. G.F.A.M.	State Faculty of Ayurveda, Bombay.
	7. H.P.A.	Post Graduate Training Centre, Jamnagar.
25	8. Ayurvedavisharada	Rajakeeya Sanskrita Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.
	9. Ayurvedaratha	Sravanamash Dakshiric Pariksh-samiti, Baroda.
30	10. Ayurvedettama	Sravanamash Dakshiric Pariksh-samiti, Baroda.
	11. Ayurvedateertha	Ayurveda Vidyalaya Sawstha, Ahmedanagar.
	12. Ayurvedabhushan	Ayurveda Vidyalaya Sawstha, Ahmedanagar.
35	13. Ayurvedaratna	Ayurveda Vidyalaya Sawstha, Ahmedanagar.
	Jammu & Kashmir	
	1. B.A.M.S.	Director of Health Services, J. & K.
40	2. B.U.M.S.	Director of Health Services, J. & K.

No.	Examination	Examining Body
	Kerala	
1.	D.A.M.	Kerala University.
2.	B.A.M.	Kerala University.
3.	Vaidyapadam	Keraleeya Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Shoranud.
4.	Vaidyavibhushan	Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cnannabav.
5.	Ayurveda Sastrabhushan	Government Sanskrit College, Tripurithura.
6.	Ayurvaidyan	Ayurveda Pathasala, Kottakal.
7.	Ayurveda D.A.M.	Ayurveda Pathasala, Kottakal.
8.	Shastrabhushan	Travincore Coachin Government Examination Board.
9.	Ayurveda Bhushan	Travincore Coachin Government Examination Board.
10.	Netravaidya Visharad	Travincore Coachin Government Examination Board.
11.	Vaidyakulanidhi	Government Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum.
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Bhishgacharya	Board of Indian Medicine, M. P.
2.	Bhishagvara	Board of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Jabalpur.
3.	Ayurvedacharya	Saugar University, Saugar.
4.	Ayurvedacharya	Board of Indian Medicine, M. P
5.	Ayurvedavignanacharya	Board of Indian Medicine, M. P.
6.	Vaidyasastri	Government Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Gwalior.
7.	Ayurvedacharya	Mahalakshmi Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
8.	Bhishagcharya	Mahalakshmi Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
	Maharashtra	
1.	Ayurvedavisharada	Faculty of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.
2.	B.A.M.S.	Board of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Viderbha

No.	Examination	Examining Body
	3. B.A.M.S.	Nagpur University.
	4. Ayurvedapraveena	Committee for Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, Maharashtra.
5	5. G.A.A.M.	Faculty of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay.
	6. B.A.M.S.	Faculty of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Vidarbha.
	7. M.A.A.M.	Faculty of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Vidarbha.
10		
	8. B.A.M.S.	Poona University.
	9. Ayurvedasastri	Faculty of Indian Medicine, Bombay.
	10. Ayurvedavisharada	Faculty of Indian Medicine, Maharashtra.
15		
	11. Ayurvedavisharada	Tilaka Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, Poona.
	12. Ayurvedaparangata	Tilaka Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, Poona.
20	13. Bhisagvara	Balakaram Ayurvedic College, Bombay.
	Madras	
	1. Ayurvedabhushan	Board of Public Examinations, Cochin.
25	2. Bhihagvara	Board of Public Examinations, Cochin.
	3. A.I.I.M.	Board of Examinations in Indian Medicine, Madras.
	4. Ayurvedashiromani	Madras University.
30	5. L.I.M.	Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.
	6. G.C.I.M.	Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.
	Mysore	
35	1. D.S.A.C.	Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore.
	2. G.C.A.M.	Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore.
	3. L.A.M.S. Ayurvedavidwan	Government Ayurvedic & Unani College, Mysore.
40		
	4. Ayurvedapraveena	Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Bijapur.

No.	Examination	Examining Body
5.	Ayurveda Shiromani	Srimad Bhubaneshwar Sanskrit College, Karkala.
	Orissa	
1.	Ayurvedashastri	Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning & Culture.
2.	Ayurvedacharya	Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning & Culture.
3.	Vaidyabhushan	Nikhilotkala Vaidya Sammelan.
4.	Ayurvedavidyanidhi	Nikhilotkala Vaidya Sammelan.
5.	Bhisagratna	Ayurvedic Examination Board.
	Punjab	
1.	G.A.M.S.	Faculty of Indian Medicine, Punjab.
2.	Vaidyabushana	Bhagat Lakshman Das Taneja Mahila Ayurvedic College, Lahore.
3.	Vaidyaprabhakar	Bhagat Lakshman Das Taneja Mahila Ayurvedic College, Lahore.
4.	Vaidyakaviraj	Sanatandharma Premagiri Ayurvedic College.
5.	Ayurvedacharya	Sanatandharma Premagiri Ayurvedic College.
6.	Vaidyashastri	Vedic & Unani Tibbia College, Amritsar.
7.	Vaidyavisharada	Vedic & Unani Tibbia College, Amritsar.
	Rajasthan	
1.	Bhisagavara	Ayurvedic Department Examinations, Rajasthan.
2.	Bhishagacharya	Ayurvedic Department Examinations, Rajasthan.
3.	Bhishagvara	Shri Parasurampuria Ayurvedic College, Sikar.
4.	Ayurvedacharya	Bimla Sanskrit Ayurvedic College, Pilani.
5.	Bhishak	Maharaja Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
6.	Bhishagvara	Maharaja Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
7.	Bhishagacharya	Maharaja Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
8.	Ayurvedashastri	Maharaja Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
9.	Vaidyashastri	Maharaja Sanskrit College, Jaipur.

No.	Examination	Examining Body
	Uttar Pradesh	
	1. D.I.M.	Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.
	2. D.I.M.S.	Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.
5	3. B.I.M.S.	Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.
	4. F.M.B.S.	Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.
	5. Ayurvedacharya	Lucknow University.
	6. Ayurveda Shastracharya	Benaras Hindu University.
	7. A.M.S.	Benaras Hindu University.
10	8. A.B.M.S.	Benaras Hindu University.
	9. Ayurvedashiromani	Gurukula Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban.
	10. Ayurvedabhushan	Gurukula Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban.
15	11. Ayurvedalankara	Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.
	12. Ayurvedacharya	Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.
	13. Ayurvedabhaskara	Gurukula Ayurvedic College, Jwalapur.
	14. Ayurvedalankar	Gurukula University, Kangari.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

From the Reports of the Committees appointed by the Central Government from time to time it is evident that a great majority of the population depends on the indigenous system of medicine so far as their health is concerned. But there is no standard either in education or treatment of the said system of medicine. The Central Government is controlling the Ayurvedic education and treatment merely on the advice given by its Adviser on the indigenous system of medicine. All the Committees on the indigenous systems of medicine have recommended the establishment of an Ayurvedic Medical Council to control the Ayurvedic education and treatment but no action has yet been taken by the Central Government in the matter. This Bill aims to give effect to the recommendations of the said Committees and to control education and treatment in Ayurveda.

NEW DELHI; A. T. SARMA.

The 3rd February, 1965.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 9, 16 and 17 of the Bill relate to the appointment of Officers and staff of the Council, Ayurvedic Medical Inspectors and Visitors. Clause 31 envisages the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. The expenditure to be incurred on account of the salaries and remuneration of officers and staff, Inspectors, Visitors, members of the Council and Commissions of Inquiry will be partly met from the revenues of the Council. The balance of the expenditure is proposed to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India. An estimate of the likely income and expenditure of the Council is given below:—

I. INCOME

Collection of fees from registrations etc.	Rs.	30,00,000

II. EXPENDITURE

(a) Non-recurring

(1) Construction of a building for location of the offices	..	Rs.	2,00,000
(2) Furniture	..	Rs.	25,000
(3) Contingency	..	Rs.	20,000
Total	...	Rs.	2,45,000

(b) Recurring

(1) Pay of staff	..	Rs.	60,000
(2) Remuneration of members of Council, Commission of Inquiry, Inspectors, Visitors.	..	Rs.	20,000
(3) T.A.	..	Rs.	25,000
(4) Contingency	..	Rs.	25,000
Total	..	Rs.	1,30,000

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

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